GUIDED READING

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Chapter 7

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Section 1

Directions: Use the information on pages 206-214 to complete the following statements.

1. The word *antebellum* means __________________________.
2. The idea that Providence intended for Americans to "overspread the continent" was known as __________________________________________.
3. President Polk was elected partly because of his campaign promises to ________________________________.
4. True or false, the Texians defeated Santa Ana's army at San Jacinto and won their independence from Mexico. _______________________
5. The two most popular routes west were the _____________ and the ___________ trails.
6. Give two reasons why so many people wanted to go west.
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following statements.

7. All of the following were results of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo EXCEPT
   A. The United States gained more than 500,000 square miles of territory.
   B. Mexico agreed to drop its claims on Texas lands at the Rio Grande.
   C. President Polk agreed to pay Mexico $18.25 million.
   D. Mexico became a part of the United States.

8. Another land area that the United States wanted was
   A. the Oregon Territory.
   B. the New England Territory.
   C. the Arkansas Territory.
   D. the Michigan Territory.

Section 2

Directions: Use the information on pages 215-227 to complete the following statements.

1. Using the chart on page 216, name two differences between the North and the South at this time.
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. _________________ is the belief that the state's interests should take precedence over the interest of the national government. This idea was strongly supported by the (choose one) northern states. southern states.
3. Class structure in the North was generally based on __________________; in the South, it was based largely on being "___________________________."

4. ____________________ controlled the majority of wealth in the South and produced most of its political leaders.

5. The small middle class around towns and cities in the South was made up of ____________________.

6. Give four examples of occupations of people in the merchants and "peoples of letters" class. ________________ , ________________ , ________________ , ________________

7. The largest group of white southerners was the ________________, who were independent farmers who often lived season to season.

8. True or false, free blacks had the same citizenship rights as white people. ______________

9. Using Figure 20 on page 219, which group of slaves was considered the lowest in their social structure on some plantations? Circle the letter of the correct answer.
   A. Ladies' maid and dresser
   B. Butler or manservant
   C. Slave driver
   D. Field hand

10. What invention led to the dramatic increase in the number of slaves needed to cultivate cotton? ____________________

11. By 1860, the lower South became known as _____________________________.

12. The movement to do away with slavery was called _____________________________.

13. The ____________________ kept a balance of power between the _________ states and the _________ states in the Senate and provided a temporary solution to the slavery question.

14. What court decision further divided the North and the South and pushed them closer to war? ____________________

15. Circle the letter of the correct answer. The belief by the people in a given region or area that their ideas and interests are better and more important than those of another region or area is called
   A. regionalism.
   B. nationalism.
   C. sectionalism.
   D. fundamentalism.
16. Circle the letter of the correct answer to the following. According to Figure 23, the Compromise of 1850 included the following points.
   A. Slave trading was ended in the District of Columbia.
   B. Congress would pass a law stating that slaves who ran away to free states would be returned to their owners.
   C. California came into the Union as a free state.
   D. All of the above.

17. The term *popular sovereignty* means
   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

18. The economy of the North was based on _______________________, while the economy of the South depended on ________________________.

**Section 3**

**Directions:** Use the information on pages 228-236 to complete the following statements.

1. Field hands worked in the ___________, ____________, or ___________ fields _________ days a week, from sunup until sundown.

2. What work did slave children do? ______________________________________
   _________________________________________________________________

3. The greatest threats to a slave family’s stability were _________________,
   _________________, or _________________ in the slaveholder's family.

4. "Go Down Moses," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," and "Nobody Knows the Trouble I See" are examples of what important part of slave life? _______________________________

5. Circle the letter of the correct answer to the following question. Which of the following were against the law for slaves, according to the slave codes?
   A. Testifying against whites
   B. Showing disrespect to white persons
   C. Making any type of contact with a white person
   D. All of the above were part of the slave codes.

6. The _________________________ was a network of roads, houses, river crossings, boats and wagons, and woods and streams that provided a trail of flight for thousands of slaves who were trying to gain their freedom.
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Section 4
Directions: Use the information on pages 237-244 to complete the following statements.

1. Georgia’s economy was based on ____________________________

2. True or false, most manufacturing in Georgia grew out of mining. ___________________

3. Circle the letter of the correct answer. In 1860, Georgia’s main crop was
   A. corn. C. cotton.
   B. rice. D. potatoes.

4. Education (circle one) was    was not important in the life of most Georgians during this time period.

5. Circle the letter of the correct answer. An issue that caused great divisiveness among some religious denominations during this time was
   A. slavery. C. agriculture.
   B. tariffs. D. economics.

6. What was the Know Nothing party? _______________________________________

Section 5
Directions: Use the information on pages 245-249 to complete the following statements.

1. The ___________________ party was created in 1854, opposed the spread of slavery, and existed only in the ________________ states.

2. The Republican platform on which Abraham Lincoln ran was not just antislavery, but also supported a ________________, proposed a plan to give free western land to ________________, and called for the construction of a _______________________ with one end in the North.

3. How many electoral votes did Lincoln win from southern states? ___________________
   How many Georgians voted for Lincoln? ___________________________________

4. Secession meant _______________________________________________________.

5. What happened on November 21, 1860?

6. On January 19, 1861, Georgia seceded from the Union and was declared an
   __________________________. On February 4, 1861, Georgia joined other states that had
   seceded from the Union, and formed a new nation called the
   _________________________________. 
Section 1
1. "before the [Civil] war"
2. manifest destiny
3. expand U.S. territory
4. true
5. Oregon, Santa Fe
6. Answers should include two of the following: for adventure, riches, farm land, religious freedom, and to escape crowded cities.
7. D
8. A

Section 2
1. Answers will vary but should be consistent with chart on page 216.
2. states’ rights; southern states
3. wealth; born in the right family
4. small plantation owners
5. farmers with slaves
6. Answers should include four of the following: cotton brokers, store owners, teachers, doctors, ministers, newspaper publishers, lawyers, artisans such as furniture designers and makers, landscapers, and portrait painters.
7. yeoman farmers
8. false
9. D
10. the cotton gin
11. the Cotton Kingdom
12. abolition
13. Missouri Compromise, free, slave
14. the Dred Scott decision
15. C
16. D
17. that the people who live in an area can vote on an issue, such as whether they wanted to allow slavery
18. industry; agriculture

Section 3
1. cotton, tobacco, rice; seven
2. Possible answers include: they shooed chickens out of the garden and flies off the table, carried water to the workers in the field, gathered nuts and berries, and collected kindling for fires.
3. marriage, death, relocation
4. spiritual songs
5. D
6. underground railroad

Section 4
1. agriculture
2. false
3. C
4. was not
5. A
6. It was one of the political parties in Georgia during the 1850s whose members did not want immigrants to become citizens or anyone not born in the United States to hold political office.
Section 5
1. Republican, free
2. protective tariff, settlers, transcontinental railroad
3. zero, zero
4. the act of pulling out of the Union
5. Georgia's Governor Brown called for a secession convention.
6. independent republic, Confederate States of America